

## MINGO SAUNDERS A WITNESS.

DISMISSED NEGRO SERGEANT ON THE BROWNVILLE RAID.

He says the firing did not sound as if it came from Springfield rifles—all the guns of his company found in proper condition and the ammunition intact.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Former Sergeant Mingo Saunders, who has been made famous since the discharge without honor of the members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the Brownville raid, was the principal witness this morning before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the incident. Mingo is a very black negro of the plantation type and is about 35 years of age.

He impressed the members of the committee with his earnestness and apparent veracity as he told his story in detail and with elaborate use of military terms and expressions from the manual. He was first sergeant of Company B and at the time of his discharge without honor had been nearly twenty-six years in the service and would soon have been eligible to retirement on a pension. During all that time, he said, he had never been in trouble of any kind.

Saunders said he was married and lived outside the barracks. He was aroused by the firing, and on going to quarters several bullets which were fired from the town whistled past his head. The firing, he said, seemed to him as if done by Winchester, six-shooters and perhaps some Mausers. He did not distinguish the shots as any Springfield rifle, which were used by the garrison at Fort Brown.

When the call to arms was sounded, Saunders said, there was some difficulty in opening the gun racks of his company, and the order to break them open was given by one of the Lieutenants of the company. When the company lined up and the roll was called he said a private attempted to crouch down so as to be protected by the wall surrounding the barracks.

"The firing was still going on," testified Saunders, "and I told him to stand up, and if he was killed to die like a soldier."

Lieut. Lorison, the company commander, he said, cautioned the witness to keep the men in restraint, but to defend the fort in case an assault was made upon it.

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## MONTROSE GALLERY.

5th Ave. &amp; 35th Street NORTHWEST-CORNER.

The Exhibition of Pictures

BY

EDMUND C. TARBELL

CONTINUES THROUGH THE WEEK

OPEN LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

TOLD THEY MUST NOT FIGHT.

FIVE GOVERNMENTS WARN NICARAGUA AND HONDURAS.

Nicaragua's Minister Says His Government Doesn't Want War. Charges That Honduras Violates Treaty of Cortina—Trouble Violates Our State Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Pressure from five Governments—the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Salvador—is being brought to bear upon Honduras and Nicaragua to keep them from going to war, and it is now considered likely that the efforts of the peacemakers will be successful. At a conference at the State Department to-day between Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Bacon and Señor Creel, the new Mexican Ambassador, it was decided that identical notes should be sent by the United States and Mexico to the two prospective belligerents, urging that they refrain from actual hostilities and suggested arbitration tribunal Salvador.

Rules for the suggested arbitration are outlined in the notes. Similar communications will be sent to the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras by those of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Salvador. Thus Honduras and Nicaragua find the whole of Central America arrayed against their desire to go to war, and the expressions to be contained in the notes will doubtless discourage the pugna nations to such an extent that the impending squabble will soon be called off.

Officials of the Government here find great difficulty in ascertaining what the two Central American countries have to fight about. The only thing that has appeared so far is that some Honduras troops invaded Nicaragua territory some time ago and there, in a fust that ensued when the troops attempted to capture escaping revolutionists, killed some Nicaraguan soldiers. The dispute that followed was submitted to arbitration in Salvador. The Government here can see no reason why it should not be settled by arbitration and this will be pretty forcibly indicated to the two countries in the notes which are to be sent.

Senator Don Luis F. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, went to the State Department yesterday to have a conference with the officials there. The Minister said after the conference that he did not believe the squabble would go so far as actual hostilities and suggested that an arbitration might be arranged. Nicaragua, he maintained, was not responsible for the present crisis, as had been charged by Honduras, but the latter was really to blame.

The Minister has received a telegram from the President of Honduras saying that President Bonilla of Honduras had violated provisions of the Treaty of Cortina, a convention concluded between the quintet of Central American States several years ago. The Minister does not know in just what particular way Honduras has violated the treaty, but the despatch is taken to refer to the invasion of Nicaragua by the Honduras soldiers.

Each country blames the other for the difficulties, but the details have not been received in Washington. Señor Corea says that Nicaragua has no desire to engage in war, having nothing whatever to fight for, and he added that he did not believe Honduras would care to engage with Nicaragua, the latter having by far the more powerful military organization.

The Government here has been waiting for some request or suggestion from one or the other of the belligerents for a tender of good offices toward an adjustment of the matter. The Minister said after the conference that he did not believe the squabble would go so far as actual hostilities and suggested that an arbitration might be arranged. Nicaragua, he maintained, was not responsible for the present crisis, as had been charged by Honduras, but the latter was really to blame.

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## CONFESSIONS IN THE SENATE.

SPOONER ADMITS THAT HE IS FOR TARIFF REVISION.

Warren of Wyoming Says That the Railroad Rate Bill Shouldn't Be Set Up as an Issue—Confessions Were Made in a Debate on Amendment to the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The most of the day in the Senate was devoted to consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and the debate took a wide range. The discussion centered about the committee amendment declaring that the railroad rate law permitted railroads to grant reduced fares to army officers and their families and for the transportation of army supplies. A point of order had been reserved against the amendment and it was a foregone conclusion that the point would be sustained, but that did not serve to limit the debate.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts had given notice that he would call up the bill providing for an agricultural bank in the Philippines, but the discussion went on regardless of the fact that it trespassed on the time of the Senator from Massachusetts, and he moved nervously about trying to hasten a conclusion of the consideration of the army bill.

The debate was instructive in some ways. For example, it developed the fact that Senator Spooner of Wisconsin is not a standpater, but agrees with Secretary Taft, who has happened to be in the Senate chamber during the debate, in favor of a revision of the tariff. The confession of the Wisconsin Senator was brought out by Mr. Aldrich in a running discussion in which the Rhode Island Senator was contending that the Government ought to pay the same as individuals for whatever it obtained.

Mr. Spooner had espoused the view that the Government ought to enjoy commutations of rates with the same limitations which were for the common good, such as the transportation of the militia and military supplies.

Mr. Aldrich called attention to the fact that up to 1890 certain importations for the Government had paid no customs duties, but since that year Congress had imposed them on the theory that the Government ought to pay the same as its citizens. Mr. Aldrich reminded Mr. Spooner that he had voted for that legislation.

"It is probable that I did," replied Mr. Spooner, "but are we wiser than the fathers of the republic, who held that the Government was entitled to the admission of its supplies free of duty?"

Mr. Aldrich laughed at the introduction of the shades of the fathers.

"Ah, you may smile," said Mr. Spooner, "holding aloft his finger deprecatingly. 'You cannot answer arguments with a counter-argument.'"

Mr. Aldrich contended that as the people paid ultimately for transportation charges it would be just as well for the Government to deal equitably with the carriers. Then he arrested Shafer for violating the Sunday law.

"This policeman in full uniform came into my store on Sunday and said his feet were sore," said Shafer. "The policeman said he was in the West and was old. Solely to accommodate him I sold him another pair. Then he arrested me. 'You might well be in better business than this,' said the officer. 'I am going to send a report of this to the Commissioner.'"

"What you are technically guilty of a violation," Mr. Shafer, continued the Magistrate, "you are discharged."

MC CLELLAN WILL APPEAL.

From Order Sustaining Attorney-General in Preliminary Order Fight.

Eugene L. Richards, personal counsel to Mayor McClellan, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a notice of the Mayor's intention to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Leventritt refusing to set aside the service of the summons and complaint in the suit begun by Attorney-General Jackson against the Mayor. The suit is to restrain the Mayor from exercising his power on the ground that he was not legally elected. Mr. Richards contends that while the contempt proceedings against Jackson were pending, the Mayor had no right to begin any other proceedings as those in the outer suit.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bills Affecting the District of Columbia Are Considered and Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—About a dozen bills affecting matters in the District of Columbia were passed by the House of Representatives to-day. Among them was one requiring the registration of cases of tuberculosis and providing for the free examination of sputum in suspected cases. Senate bill transferring the water works system to the sole jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District went over as unfinished business.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was sent to conference on the Senate amendments.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Dabell of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Rules, makes in order on each of the remaining three Saturdays of the session private bills coming from committees other than those on pension and claims.

Among the bills reported by the committee of the whole to the House were two granting franchises for suburban car lines. One would give the franchise to the Washington and Annapolis Electric Company, and the other to the Washington and Georgetown Electric Company.

By a majority of 11 the House rejected the amendment, whereupon a motion of no quorum was made, and at 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise, District of New York—Louis M. Martin and Henry M. Clapp.

To be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisiana—Edward J. Seyburn.

To be Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise, District of Baltimore—John J. Bell.

Revenue Officer Service—To be Third Lieutenants, Raymond Lockwood Jack of Virginia, Thomas Andrew Shapley of Connecticut, Walter Alfred Jones of Ohio and Philip Francis Root of Wisconsin.

To be United States Marshals—George H. Green, Northern District of Texas; Charles K. Darlington, District of Massachusetts.

To be United States Judges for the new District of Columbia—John J. Bell, District of Louisiana; Eugene D. Sanders.

To be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire—Charles W. Hoits.

To be Assistant Postmaster—John L. Chatterton of New York; George A. Bicknell to be a Rear-Admiral.

Postmasters—New York: Chauncey E. Argersinger, at Albany; William B. LeRoy at Cohoes; Lewis H. Jewett at Ovid; Thomas B. Gibson at Walden, Connecticut; James H. Pilling at Waterbury.

Crocker in Fine Health.

Richard Crocker, Jr., who arrived yesterday aboard the Cunarder Campanian, said he had left his father in the south of France in fine health. The winter in France had proved to be severe for the former Trust company chief, and with his health he went to France, taking a trip from Paris to Nice in an automobile.

Young Mr. Crocker will exhibit his prize-winning automobile.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Probate Court was petitioned to-day by John R. Thompson, County Treasurer, to enter an order on the executors in the estate of Marshall Field to pay to the County Treasurer \$2,000,000 as personal property taxes for the seven years from 1888 to 1895.

The proceedings were heard by Judge Cutting and the court entered an order upon the executors to pay the County Treasurer as to the taxes.

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